ISSN 0790-7389

Ó Domhnaill Abú

O'Donnell Clan

Newsletter No. 26

Spring 1998

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES

John O'Donnell (District Justice), his wife, Finola and Nuala Ní Dhómhnaill out side Donegal Castle.

NEWS

Association News

The 1998 Annual General Meeting of the O'Donnell Clan Association was held in Letterkenny on the 17th Feb. '98. The following officers were elected, Anne O'Donnell County Councillor(widow of the late Eddie O'Donnell, chairperson from 1989 till 1990) as chairperson; Aodh Ó Dómhnaill, Inver as vice chairperson; Vincent O'Donnell(chairperson since 1990) as secretary, Kathleen O'Donnell, Termon continues as treasurer; Bart O'Donnell, Derry as P.R.O and Willie O'Donnell, Termon continues as our president.

The main business discussed was a proposed Clan Gathering in mid-August 1999 to coincide with the 400th anniversary of the Battle of the Curlews fought and won by Red Hugh O'Donnell on the 15th Aug. 1599(more about that later). It was agreed to open the Gathering on the 13th in Donegal Town and close on the evening of the 16th in the same venue.

Clan MacDermot, who were very much part of that battle, have similar plans(see their web site at www. macdermot.com/).

At a subsequent committee meeting the following provisional programme was planned –

Friday 13th Aug.: 7p.m. Official Opening In Donegal Castle followed by talk, buffet and light entertainment in Hyland Central Hotel. Also, O'Donnell Genealogical/Photo display.

Saturday 14th Aug.: Bus tour to places with O'Donnell historic connections. Evening meal.

Sunday 15th Aug.: Visiting the site of the Battle of the Curlew Mountains 15th Aug 1599, Red Hugh's greatest victory.

Monday 16th Aug.: Morning and afternoon free. Evening: Farewell Banquet in Hyland Central Hotel.

We would like to see a large attendance at this Gathering and as it will be the peak tourist season we advise early booking. I hope to give guide prices of B&B, Full Board etc. in the next issue. In the meantime start planning

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Internet Addresses

On St. Patrick's Day '98 a Web site for ***Clans and Names of Ireland*** was launched in Dublin. O'Donnell material was forwarded as requested. The address is – **www.clansandnames.org**

My own E-mail address is – **vodonnell@tinet.ie**

I am, presently, developing an ***Ó Dómhnaill Abú*** Web site and, possibly, will have an electronic version of the Newsletter available shortly.

The Clan Association do not yet have a Web site but if you enjoy browsing, then visit **www. donegaltown.ie**

I would very much appreciate if all members with access to the **Net** would send me their Web site and/or E-mail addresses. Also, advise me if I have permission to publish same in ***Ó Dómhnaill Abú.***

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Performance in Donegal Castle

"Is líonta anocht atá Caisleán an Uisce,
Is lonnrach gach fuinneog ó thalamh go dion,"

(Full tonight is Donegal Castle, Brightly lit is each window from the ground to the roof)

So begins an old Irish poem(see ODA no. 9) about Red Hugh's escape from Dublin Castle and return to Donegal.

And so it was on the evening of the 13th March '98 when a select audience were present to enjoy **"The O'Donnell Commemoration Performance".** This was a fifty-minute stage performance which, through the media of song, dance, music and drama, depicted the history of Red Hugh O'Donnell. It was all part of the **Donegal Town Heritage Festival** organised by some locals to promote Donegal Town. Among the special guests were - Nuala Ní Dhómhnaill, Dublin: newly-appointed District Justice John O'Donnell, Inver and his wife, Finola; Annette and Vincent O'Donnell, Inver. It is quite likely there will be further performances during the coming summer.

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O'Donnell Judge for Donegal.

District Judge, John M. O'Donnell, already mentioned above, took up office in Co. Donegal last July. A native of Mullingar, he and his wife, Finola now reside at Inver in south Donegal.

Having been welcomed by members of the legal profession at his first court setting, Judge O'Donnell replied, "This welcome is entirely in accordance with all I ever remember of Donegal from the very first time I visited here many years ago when I was at the O'Donnell Clan Rally with my late parents in Donegal Town."

I am delighted to say that both he and his wife have joined the O'Donnell Clan Association.

Red Hugh's Beatification

(The following was downloaded from the Internet in Dec. 1996)

Movement in Irish-America to Beatify Red Hugh O'Donnell.

By J C Sullivan, Ohio, USA

In 1977 an unusual meeting took place in the rectory of St. Catherine's Church, Valley City, North Dakota. Seven individuals came together for a cause – the formation of a Guild to honour one of Ireland's 17th century patriots. "The purpose of the Guild is to promote Red Hugh O'Donnell's cause for beatification and to gather and share knowledge about his life and heroic sanctity," said Shirley Starke. "The 17th century Irish-Catholic patriot was truly exceptional in his utter devotion to God and the Church," she said. "His faith and hope in God, even when faced with great obstacles, and in his love, led him to show a degree of mercy toward even his enemies, something that was unheard of in his day."

Ms. Stark is the force behind this goal. She is a St. Catherine parishioner and, along with Father Gerald McCarthy, Sister Therese Celine and others in Irish-America, are leading the attempt to consolidate world-wide public support for the beatification. To help accomplish this goal she has written a short biography to educate other Roman Catholics: Red Hugh: The Story of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which is available by writing her at Route 2,Box 230, Valley City, ND 58072.

Ms. Starke has been successful in gaining the attention of some powerful Irish-American supporters. In St. Paul, Minnesota late this summer, the oldest and largest Irish-Catholic fraternity in the world, the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, gathered for their 88th biennial National Convention. On behalf of the Aodh Ruadh O'Domhnaill Guild, a resolution was introduced calling for the support of their powerful and prestigious organization. Amongst encouraging result was the referral of the resolution to the Chaplain's Committee of the National Board, where the merits of the cause will be jointly researched and discussed. The outcome of their study will, in all probability, be presented at the next meeting of their National Board or at their 1998 biennial National Convention in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania. The current AOH National Chaplain is the Reverend John V. Ahern of Liverpool, NY.
His Deputy National Chaplains are the Reverends James Champion, Blackstone, MA and Michael Healy, San Francisco, CA.

Formal support of the Guild's effort has also been asked of the Ladies Ancient Order of Hibernian in America, through their newly-elected National President, Mary Paglione, Bordentown, New Jersey. The LAOH National and Deputy National Chaplains are both Clevelanders, the Most Reverend James A. Quinn and the Reverend J. Brendan McNulty. Readers interested in supporting this cause are encouraged to write the Guild c/o Shirley Starke.

O'DONNELLS IN LITERATURE

(Extract from 'INIS-OWEN AND TIRCONNELL' by William James Doherty, pub. 1895 and lent to me by Patrick William O'Donnell, Maryland, USA.)

The O'Donnells of Tirconnell, and their descendants during many centuries, have graven their name on the page of history, wherever the cause of Ireland was to be upheld by valour, there are to be found the names of the Cinell-Connell. Nor has the name been absent from the gentle paths of peace and literature. For one who claims a share in the glory and the sorrow attached to the name and race, it becomes a duty to give a record of writers who have written under or concerning this name. We will leave to others the task of assigning to each author the place of his birth and the particulars of his career.

MANUS O'DONNELL,

Chieftain and historian, wrote at the Castle of Lifford in the year 1532, his celebrated *Life of Saint Columkille.* The original manuscript was discovered in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, by Eugene O'Curry, in July, 1849.[1] This work is so important, and has been so frequently quoted by Colgan and others, that any further reference to it here is unnecessary.

About this time, 1532, flourished in Tirconnell a poet also named Manus O'Donnell, copies of five short poems of his composition are among the Irish MSS. in the Irish Academy.[2]

BONAVENTURE O'DONNELL.

Brother Bonaventure O'Donnell, Jubilate Lector, is one of the signatories to the "Testimonium" in 1636, attached to the *Annals of the Four Masters.* It was not until 1843 that Eugene O'Curry was able to decipher this signature correctly, all others, including Petrie, having rendered it "O'Donnell Prince of Donegal".[3]

AODH (HUGH) O'DONNELL,

one of the poets of Tirconnell, who took part in the *Contention of the Bards*, wrote about the year 1607; his poems on this occasion are to be found in the *Iomarbadh*, or *Contention.* O'Donnell wrote a poem of four hundred and thirty-six verses, against the attacks of Teige M'Daire, our author is addressed in one of the replies as "Oh! young Hugh of swift steeds".[4]

DOCTOR WILLIAM O'DONNELL (OR DANIEL),

one of the first fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, died 11th July, 1628, he was treasurer of the Cathedral of Saint Patrick in Dublin, from which he was raised to be Protestant Archbishop of Tuam in the year 1609. He is said to have been the translator into Irish of the *Book of Common Prayer*, and of the *New Testament*; some have denied that O'Donnell was the translator of the latter, ascribing it to one Mortogh O'Cionga, (or King).[2] However an edition published by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1828 bears O'Donnell's name.

ROISIN DUBH.

With the flight of O'Neill and O'Donnell in 1607, the name of the O'Donnells in Irish literature became sadly silent. Till the reign of Elizabeth this name was the inspiring source for many a bardic song, *Roisin Dubh* (Little Black Rose), an allegorical ballad, though long since forgotten as a political song, was composed during Elizabeth's reign to celebrate the hero of Tirconnell, Hugh Ruadh O'Donnell. Ireland is there addressed under the name of the "Little Black Rose".

A translation from the original Irish was made by Thomas Furlong, the Wexford poet. Here is the first stanza.—

"Oh! my sweet little rose, cease to pine for the past,
For the friends that come eastward shall see thee at last,
They bring blessings—they bring favours which the past never knew,
To pour forth in gladness on my Roisin Dubh".

THE ROMAN VISION.

The original and translation have been published.[1] *The Roman Vision*, once the most popular of modern Irish historical poems, was written in 1650. The author supposes himself "on 'Cephas' golden hill", where the vision appears as he looks over the graves of Rory O'Donnell of Tirconnell, and Hugh O'Neill of Tyrone. The name of the author of the poem is unknown. The Irish verse has been published with a spirited translation in English by Henry Grattan Curran.[2]

Owen Roe Mac an Bhaird (or Ward), the bard who accompanied O'Donnell into exile, was author of the celebrated dirge or lament for the Tironian and Tirconnellian princes that begins with "*O Woman of the Piercing Wail*". The poem is addressed to Nuala O'Donnell, sister of the Prince of Tirconnell, who was also one of the fugitives. James Clarence Mangan has given a beautiful translation of this much admired poem. We give the first two verses of the sixteen of which the poem consists:—

"O Woman of the Piercing Wail,
Who mournest o'er yon mound of clay
With sigh and groan,
Would God thou wert among the Gael!
Thou wouldst not then from day to day
Weep thus alone:
'T were long before around a grave
In green Tirconnell one could find
This loneliness;
Near where Bean-Boirche's banners wave,
Such grief as thine could ne'er have pined
Companionless.

Beside the wave, in Donegall,
In Antrim's glens, or fair Dromore,
Or Killilee,
Or where the sunny waters fall,
At Assaroe, near Erna's shore,
This could not be.
On Derry's plains—in rich Drumclieff—
Throughout Armagh the Great, renowned
In olden years,
No day could pass but woman's grief
Would rain upon the burial-ground
Fresh floods of tears!"[1]

AUBREY DE VERE.

The Battle of Lough Swilly, fought in 1258, has been sung by Aubrey de Vere. O'Donnell was suffering from the wounds he had received in his encounter with the English leader Maurice Fitzgerald, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Credran. Having prevailed upon his Tirconnellians to place him in his coffin, he was carried in their midst into the battle; after the victory, the day following, he breathed his last on the field where the battle was fought.

The valour displayed on the side of Tirone—who claimed tribute from Tirconnell—was met with equal bravery by the O'Donnells. Though history recognizes the grandeur of a dying chieftain carried in his coffin into the field of battle with all solemnity surrounding a departing leader, it cannot but be lamented, that the absence of unity caused two princes of the same race to engage in mortal strife. And this at a time when their common foe was awaiting an opportunity to strike at either.

After describing the chief incidents of the battle, Aubrey de Vere depicts how—

"Proud and high Tirconnell shouts, but bending on the gale,
Upon the ear ascendeth now a sad and sullen wail,
For on that field as back they bore, from chasing of the foe,
The spirit of O'Donnell fled! Oh, woe for Ulster, woe"![1]

O'Donnells Descended From Adam

As a teacher interested in history and genealogy, I often ask children to name their grandparents – most succeed. Then I ask them to name their great grandparents – few realise they ever had such. To them, their family began with their grandparents and they can't imagine anyone else being there before.

But, by the time most people cross the 40 threshold, for some reason all this changes and many begin to inquire about their great grandparents and beyond. By then, those who could have helped are often gone to their eternal rest and we are totally relying on records.

Records of this kind are relatively new – in Ireland most begin in the 1880's with the exception of important families. In recent years there has been an upsurge in family research. Genealogical Centres have sprung up all over Ireland and ancestral research has become big business. A few addresses are given at the end of this article.

But how far back on your family tree would you like to go or would you ever be happy until you reached Adam? Well, I can't help you but the main line of O'Donnells, can do just that. This research is from John O Hart's "Irish Pedigrees".

Here follows that pedigree as I found it in Rupert Coughlan's records. There appears to be 'gaps' here and there. I have added some dates to make it more meaningful. If you are a real O'Donnell it is almost certain that your branch sprung from this tree somewhere along its trunk.

Taking Fr. Hugh O' Donel O.F.M., presently on the Zimbabwe mission as our Blood-line Chief his lineal descent is as follows –

John O'Donel, (d. 1971), declared 'Ó Dómhnaill' Chief of the Name in 1945 by the Chief Herald.
John 1862-1932
John 1808-1874
Conn 1769-1844
Conn 1729-
Hugh of Larkfield, d. 1754
Connal
John d.1655
Aodh Buí d. 1649 (Larkfield line)
Conn, d.1589
Calbhach, d. 1566
Manus 21st Chieftain and grandfather of the famous Red Hugh(d.1563)
Aodh Dubh, d. 1537
Aodh Rua, d. 1505
Niall Garbh, d. 1439
Turlough an Fhíona, d. 1422
Niall Garbh, d. 1348
Aodh, d. 1333
Domhnall Óg, d. 1281
Domhnall Mór, d. 1241
Eighneachan, d. 1207
Donnchadh
Domhnall
Aodh
Tadhg
Conn
Cathbharr, d. 1106
Gillachríst, d. 1038
Cathbharr
Domhnall Mór, from whom we get our surname
Eighneachan, d. 901
Dálach, from whom we get Clann Dálaigh, d.868
Murchertagh
Cennfaeladh
Garbh
Rónan
Lughaidh
Sedna
Fergus Cennfada
Conall Gulban, from whom we get Tír Chonaill
Niall of the Nine Hostages, High King 379-405
Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin d.365, 124th monarch of Ireland
Mureadhach Tíreach, 122nd monarch
Fiacha Sraibhtine, d. 22, 120th monarch
Cairbre Liffeachair, d.284, 117th monarch
Cormac Mac Airt, d. 226, 115th monarch
Art Aonair, d. 195, 112th monarch
Conn Céad Catha, d.157
Feifhlimidh Reachtmhar, d.119, 108th monarch
Tuathal Teachtmhar, d. 106, 106th monarch
Fiacha Finnfolaidh, d. 56, 104th monarch
Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, d. 36, 102nd monarch
Crimthann Niadhnair, d. 9AD.
Lughaidh Sriabh-ndearg, died 8 BC., 98th monarch
Bress-Nor-Lothar
Eochaidh Feidhleach d. 130BC., 93rd Monarch
Fionn
Fionnlogh

Roighen Ruadh
Assaman Eamhra
Enna Aighneach, d.292BC., 84th monarch
Aengus Tuirmeach-Teamhrach, d. 324BC., 81st monarch
Eochaidh Ailtleathan, d.395BC., 79th monarch
Oilioll Caisfhiaclach, d. 417BC., 77th monarch
Connla Caoimh, d. 442BC., 76th monarch
Irerego, d. 473BC., 74th monarch
Mélghe d. 505BC., 71st monarch
Cobthach Caol-breagh, d.541BC., 69th monarch
Ugaine Mór, 66th monarch
Eochaidh Buadhach
Duach Ladhgrach, d. 737BC., 59th monarch
Fiacha Tolgrach, d. 795BC., 55th monarch
Muireadhach Bolgrach, d. 892BC., 46th monarch
Simon Breac, d. 903BC., 44th monarch
Aidanus Glas
Nuaghat Finnfail, d. 961BC., 39th monarch
Giallchaidh, d. 1013BC., 37th monarch
Oilioll Ollchain
Sirna, d. 1030BC., 34th monarch
Dian
Roitheachtaigh, d. 1357BC., 22nd monarch
Main
Aengus Olmucadha, d. 1409BC., 20th monarch
Fiacha Labhrainne, d. 1448BC., 18th monarch
Smirngallus
Enbrothius
Tigearnmas, d. 1543BC.
Fallachus
Eithrial, d. 1650BC., 11th monarch
Irial Faidh
Eremon
Mileadh(Milesius of Spain)
Bile
Breoghan
Bratha
Deatha
Earhcadh
Aldod
Nuadhat
Ninual
Eimher Glas
Agnon Finn
Eimhir Gluinfinn
Laimhfinn
Agnaman
Tait
Ogamain
Boemain
Hober Scatt
Sruth
Asruth
Goodhal
Niulus
Phenius Forsa
Baath
Magog
Japhet
Noah
Lamech
Methuselah
Enoch
Jared
Mahalaleel
Cainan
Enos
Seth
Adam.

The "Patmobile" Hugh O'Donnell(member 174) Leawood, Kansas' float in his local St. Patrick's Day Parade 1991. The truck and almost everything else is bright green.

1598

Here continues the career of Red Hugh O'Donnell ter 1597 (see ODA no. 25)

nuary of 1598 caused some discontent among the orthern clans when Brian Óg O Ruairc made an liance with the English. O'Donnell, in particular, as annoyed as Brian was closely related to him and ad been of great assistance in the past. Red Hugh ould not afford to loose any of his allies and though e didn't wish to attack O'Rourke, yet he would have change the latter's mind in some way. At first he leaded with him and when that seemed to fail, he sed threats. Eventually, realising that O'Donnell as stronger than the English, O'Rourke returned to ie Irish confederacy.

Nothing much else is recounted in the records for at year until mid-August when one of the greatest attles in Irish history took place – the Battle of the ellow Ford, Cath Bhéal an Atha Buí.

The English, during a time of '*peace and amity*' had uilt a strong fortress north of Armagh, on the Blackwater. The three hundred choice soldiers arrisoning it often preyed on the locals for food. inally, Hugh O'Neill with the help of Red Hugh O'Donnell decided to attack it and raze it to the round. But being unsuccessful they abandoned their ttack and returned to their homes. Later, O'Neill lay iege to it. The English, on learning of the plight of he garrison, assembled five thousand, both infantry nd cavalry, well-armed troops to relieve the fort. O'Neill, on learning of their plans, invited O'Donnell o his aid. Red Hugh with his assembled troops, about ,000 along with the same number of Connacht men nd some Scots joined O'Neill before the English got here. The English marched from Dublin to Drogheda, from there to Dundalk, then to Newry and inally to Armagh. The Irish camped on the route they ould take from Armagh to the fortress.

Finally, on the morning of the 10th of August(some ecords give the 14th) the English got up at dawn and *proceeded to clothe themselves with strange tunics f iron, and high-crested, shining helmets, and oreign shields of well-tempered, refined iron. They eized their wide-edged axes, smooth and bright, and heir straight two-edged swords, and their long, ingled-edged blades, and their loud-voiced shot-firing guns, so that it would be very hard for their leaders to recognise them if they were not known by their speech, owing to the array of shields, helmets and armour on them outside, hiding and covering their faces and their features, and to the quantity of arms also concealing them.*" Their captains under the supreme command of Henry Bagenal proceeded to arrange them in battle order and at last they marched to meet the Irish.

The Irish, according to Beatha Aodha Ruaidh Uí Dhomhnaill, marched to meet them. "*Their weapons and dress were different, for the Irish did not wear armour like them, except a few, and they were unarmed in comparison with the English, but yet they had sufficient wide-bladed spears and broad-grey lances with strong handles of good ash. They had straight two-edged swords and slender flashing axes for hewing down champions. There were neither rings nor plates on them, as there were on the axes of the English. The implements for shooting which they had were darts of carved wood and powerful bows, with sharp-pointed arrows, and the English generally had quick-firing guns.*"

From these descriptions we see that the English were superior in arms. However, they were inferior in numbers. O'Neill had chosen the field well and had made some preparations. It was a narrow strip of ground with the River Callan to their(Irish) right and a bog and wood to the left. O'Neill had trenches dug and covered over with branches and heather in front of the Irish line. He and the Irish chiefs then proceed to exhort and instruct their men in preparation. "*...be not feared or frightened by the English on account of their strange engines, their unusual armour and arms, and the thundering sound of their trumpets and tabours and war-cries, and of their own great numbers, for it is absolutely certain that they shall be routed in this day's fight.*" One of O'Donnell's bards who had accompanied them, recounted a prophecy made by an Irish saint which promised victory to an O'Neill fighting at a place called 'Béal an Átha Buí.'

All this had its affect. By the time the English arrived the Irish were really roused and ready for battle. Their spirits were further raised on seeing the English cavalry charging towards them and suddenly

disappearing into the ground. Realising their greatest danger was from the English guns, the Irish, quickly closed in on the English leaving no room to use their muskets. The English right flank was attacked by O'Donnell and Maguire who had been hiding in the wood. Thus the English were pushed together so tightly that only those on the outside could fight. Furthermore, the English suffered two strokes of bad luck. Firstly, all their gunpowder exploded killing many and throwing the whole centre of the army into confusion. According to Lughaidh Ó Clérigh, *"... all round was one mass of dark, black fog for a while after, so that it was not easy for any one to recognise a man of his own people from one of his enemies."* Secondly, several of the English leaders, including Henry Bagenal, were killed and this added to the confusion. Henry's sister, Mabel, had sometime previously been married to Hugh O'Neill much against Henry's wishes. Though the English fought gallantly, nothing seemed to be in their favour and finally they fled towards Armagh having sustained the greatest defeat that had befallen them since the first Norman set foot on Irish soil in 1169 AD

The Irish pursued them all the way to the city and then returned to the battlefield where they beheaded those severely wounded and collected the booty. The Irish then lay siege to Armagh. After three days the English asked to parley. Finally it was agreed that all English could go free provided those in the fortress departed leaving all their possessions behind. It is estimated that the English lost between 2,500 and 3,000 men including some of their best officers and nobles while the Irish losses are put at something around 500.

News of the battle infuriated Queen Elizabeth so much she complained that, "naught but news of fresh losses and calamities," from Ireland reached her ears. Morale was now at an all-time high among the Irish and many more joined the Irish confederacy while much of Munster rose in rebellion.

O'Donnell, after resting his men, turned his attention to Connacht once again. For thirteen years the English held Ballymote Castle. This was a strong fortress with an English garrison which had withstood many unsuccessful attacks from the Irish. Then, one day by some stroke of luck, the local Clann Donncha of Corran took it and held it. It was a great embarrassment to Sir Conyers Clifford, Governor of Connacht, that this strong strategic fortress should slip away so easily from the English. He offered a handsome reward for its return. On hearing of these developments, Red Hugh, immediately, set off and on arrival there besieged the castle. He tried all means to gain possession of it, force, threats, begging, pleading, promises etc. He finally ended up buying it for four hundred pounds and three hundred cows. The three hundred cows he rounded up in the next few days from those in the neighbourhood not loyal to him. It is possible, though not stated in the records, that he acquired some of the money in like manner. The records do state that "*nine score pounds of that money*" came from Seán Óg O Doherty. "The town was given over to O Domhnaill then, and he remained there afterwards." Red Hugh seems to have established Ballymote Castle as his military base from then on.

This all happened in the month of September and from then till the end of the year O'Donnell kept his men busy attacking and taking cattle and booty from all those on the English side, "*and his army took the prey with them without strife or skirmish till they came by slow marches to Ballymote. Never before was the spoil of enemy's cattle collected the like or equal to it in that place since it was first built. Thereafter O Domhnaill's army go to their homes.*"

And thus ended 1598.

Sources used:
Beatha Aodh Ruaidh Uí Dhomhnaill by Lughaidh O'Clery
Translated by Paul Walsh
Annals of the Four Masters
A Short History of the Irish People by Hayden and Moonan
The Broken Sword of Ulster by Richard Cuninghame
A History of Ireland by Edmund Curtis
Ireland under Elizabeth by Don Philip O'Sullivan Bear

'Ó Dómhnaill Abú' is published by
V. O'Donnell, Inver, Co. Donegal, Ireland.
Tel.: 073-36059
E-mail **vodonnell@tinet.ie**
Subscription rates for four issues:
Ireland & Britain.....£7
Other countries.....£8 = $13
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